

formed in Hyde-Park, and the several regiments that are to compose the same are now on their march, and yesterday the Hampshire militia pitched their tents there for that purpose.

The Russian fleet is just ready to sail. They are formidable and well appointed, and are to be reinforced by another equally so. The ostensible business of their fleets is to scour the Baltic, &c. of all corsairs; but the fact is, they are equipped to preserve the neutrality not long since published in the maritime code of that Court; that is, that no English ship shall dare to enter the Baltic, nor shall, as usual, search or examine any neutral ship which may be suspected of carrying stores to the enemy.

There are no fewer than nineteen sail of men-of-war now building at the dock-yards on the river Thames, eleven of which are of the line, and two of 50 guns; and four have been launched there within this week.

On Tuesday evening at six o'clock, a large number of persons assembled themselves before the house of Mr Akerman keeper of Newgate, and after knocking at Mr Akerman's door, peremptorily demanded the persons who had been committed to Newgate, on charge of being concerned in some of the late riots. Mr Akerman told those who put the question to him, "That they must be aware it was a question which he could not answer to their satisfaction, and as it was his wish to do his duty without offending any person, he hoped they would not reduce him to the necessity of refusing their request." The persons assembled before the door immediately proceeded to ship the house of all the furniture, which they piled up against the prison door, and set fire to it; they also set fire to Mr Akerman's house, which was entirely consumed, and at length they got the rioters out of the prison, and carried them off in triumph. Mr Akerman and his family were obliged to make their escape over the top of the jail, and we are extremely sorry to hear, that Mr Akerman is much hurt by a fall in attempting to save the lives of his wife, his niece, and himself. Mr Akerman had a very fine collection of pictures, which, together with his valuable furniture, was all destroyed.

From Newgate they went to the Public-office in Bow-street, the inside of which they presently destroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the street. These triumphs were succeeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make through the cities of London and Westminster.

The Guards, both horse and foot, were divided into a great number of different detachments on Tuesday evening, as danger was apprehended in various quarters.

From Mr Akerman's house, the flames soon spread to the chapel and prison of Newgate, on Tuesday evening, and about nine o'clock, the people having procured ladders, sledge-hammers, and other implements, a number of people were seen climbing the walls of the prison, while others forced their way into it through the little gate at the end of Newgate-street. The blows of the sledge-hammers might be heard very distinctly in the street. All the different apartments and cells were broken open, and the prisoners, of every denomination, set at liberty; so that a general goal-delivery took place. Four of them were to have been executed this day (Thursday). The fetters of all the felons were knocked off at a smith's shop in the neighbourhood; some of them were put into hackney-coaches, others were suffered to walk away, and the people, after escorting them to a little distance, took their leave, and would not suffer any person to follow them. About eleven o'clock a person came out of the prison, with a large bunch of keys in his hand, and swore, that he had been into every cell, and that not a single prisoner was left. A great number of people, headed by a man carrying a flag, with the words "No Popery" on it, then marched off towards Clerkenwell, while others went and set fire to Sir John Fielding's, Lord Mansfield's, and two other houses. About twelve o'clock a jack-tar, who was huzzing close to the flames at the top of Newgate, called out to the people below, that there "were four fire-ships in sight!" by which he meant the four houses that he saw burning in different parts of the town.

During the disturbances at Newgate, the College of Physicians was in danger. Several engines attended in Warwick-lane in readiness to endeavour to preserve the building, &c. but were prevented playing by the populace at Newgate. About three o'clock yesterday morning Mr Alderman Sainsbury attended, and arranged the populace concerning an iron chest which had been thrown out of Mr Akerman's house; he said it was private property, and hoped they would permit him to order it to be conveyed to a place of safety; this request was immediately granted, and every person present seemed anxious to preserve it, and applauded Mr Alderman for his conduct. The chest was accordingly removed to the Sessions-house-yard, where the military were then assembled, who, to their honour, behaved in the most exact order of discipline. An unfortunate accident happened to a man who appeared to be much intoxicated, who, in pressing his way into the court-yard, unfortunately fell against the bones, and was entirely deprived of his senses; it was judged most prudent not to convey him to the hospital; to which place Mr Alderman Peckham very humanely offered to give his order for an admittance left it might irritate those persons assembled in the street; he was therefore removed into the Sessions-house, of which Mr Roberts had the key, and was there dressed by a surgeon who happened to be present.

The Sessions-house was attempted (after breaking all the windows) to be set on fire; but by the interference of a few gentlemen, who represented to them the great damages which would probably be the consequence to private and innocent persons in the neighbourhood, they desisted.

About four o'clock, the Aldermen Hart, Sainsbury, and Sir Watkin Lewis, proposed (as there seemed no further necessity to attend there) to precede the military through the city; accordingly, the Magistrates and their friends went first, the horse-guards and light-horse followed, and after them the foot-guards; they went to the Poultry-compter, where another party of the foot-guards were planted; the Magistrates immediately repaired to the Mansion-house, and in a few minutes returned, attended by the Lord Mayor, Mr Alderman Clarke, &c. When they arrived at the Compter, the populace were asked what their request was? Some of them answered, that the prisoners might be released. What prisoners? was the next question. Those, replied the people, who have been sent here this evening. The Lord Mayor said he could not immediately grant what they requested, advised them (for their own sakes) to disperse, otherwise he should be under the disagreeable necessity of ordering the military to fire upon them. This address was coolly received by those to whom it was made; but Mr Alderman Sainsbury going amongst them, and promising that he would exert his interest to procure the discharge of the prisoners, in a short time the people dispersed.

The military, however, continued on their ground (from the Mansion-house to King-street) near two hours, while the Magistrates were deliberating what to do; at length they came to a determination not to relieve the men. The horsemen were then ordered to repair to Guildhall-yard, that they might be ready, if any attempt of relief should be made.

They were relieved about noon yesterday by another party, but every thing remained quiet till the evening, when different assemblies were formed in different parts; one party at the Poultry Compter; upon which the military were called in, and, we are sorry to say, that we are informed many lives were lost; another party at the Fleet prison, who had given information to the prisoners to remove their goods, in the course of the day they meant to pay them a visit; every thing was accordingly removed, and in the afternoon they insisted the gates being thrown open, and the prisoners released; a bonfire was then made in the ground behind the prison, the liquors in the to. are drank, and afterwards the prison set on fire; a third party went to Langdale's, Holborn-bridge, stripped the house of all the furniture, &c. with which they made two bonfires, one at the end of the market, and the other on Holborn-hill; another party repaired to King's Bench prison, St George's Fields, released the prisoners, set fire to the building.

The avenues to the Poultry were possessed by the military, viz. The Priory, Princes-street, Threadneedle-street, Cornhill, Lombard-street, the Mansion-house, &c. &c. Every passenger was stopped, and obliged to take a different course.

— were yesterday used for the yeomen of the guards in waiting.

yeomen-porters, groom-porters, under-porters, marshalsmen, &c. to be on duty at seven o'clock, at St James's Palace, and to continue there till midnight. And a company of the foot-guards were ordered under arms all night in the King's Palace, in case of riots, the armory in the Guard-chamber being put into proper order for defence. Double guards were ordered, to be placed at the Queen's Palace, and proper guards to be on duty at Whitehall, &c.

A Court of Common Council was held late last night, when the Lord Mayor acquainted them that the cause of calling them together was the riots and tumults that existed in the city, desiring to have their advice therein. The King's proclamation, and several letters from the Secretaries of State, were read. The Court unanimously came to the following resolutions: "That the Sheriffs of London be desired to raise the posse comitatus immediately; and to pursue, with the Lord Mayor and other Magistrates of this city, the most effectual legal means for restoring the public peace: That the thanks of the Court be given to the military associations for the offer of their services to restore the peace of the city, and that it be recommended to the Sheriffs of this city to accept their offer: That the Sheriffs of London be requested to take the military force under their command, and endeavour to particularly protect the Mansion-house, Guildhall, Bank of England, or any other place that is in danger: That the thanks of this Court be given to the officers of the militia of the city of London, for the voluntary offer of their services, and that they be requested to put themselves under the direction of the Sheriffs of London."

This day, a proclamation was read by the common crier, at the Royal Exchange. No persons are to be out of their habitations after nine o'clock at night.

Last night, about seven o'clock, the Privy Council issued an edict for putting the cities of London and Westminster under martial law, in consequence of which, Lord Amherst, as Commander in Chief, received orders to make such a disposition of the military as seemed most conducive to put an end to the present alarming insurrection.

Various Councils have been held, and the minority Lords have all been sent to, few of whom attended. It is determined, however, we are credibly informed, to do nothing with the petitions, till the rioters are dispersed. Then, and not before, every constitutional remedy will be applied.

Yesterday, the following printed hand-bill was delivered about the town:

"WHEREAS a great number of disorderly persons have assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many acts of treason and rebellion, whereby it is become absolutely necessary to use the most effectual methods to quiet such disturbances, to preserve the property of individuals, and to restore the peace of the country. This public notice is therefore given, to advise and exhort all peaceable subjects to keep them selves quietly in their own houses, lest they should suffer with the guilty."

Fifteen thousand men were under arms last night, in order to subdue the rioters, each regiment having its field-pieces loaded with grape-shot. Every avenue to the Bank was strongly guarded. A body of the rioters attempting to pass the advanced guard near the Poultry, were fired upon, and several lives, it is supposed, were lost. This force checked the part of the populace in that quarter, that all was soon peaceable there.

The King's Bench and Fleet-prisons were totally destroyed by eleven o'clock last night, and the flames spread to the buildings adjoining. The toll-gatherers' houses on Blackfriars Bridge were reduced to ashes. Mr Langdale the distiller's warehouses occasioned so dreadful a conflagration as to threaten the destruction of the whole neighbourhood. The mob, not content with this, gutted his dwelling-house, in Holborn, and made a bonfire of his effects before the door.

The horrors of last night's conflagrations, in various quarters of the town, are more easily to be conceived than expressed; and from the repeated firings heard from the troops, it is imagined several lives were lost; which the utmost lenity on the part of Government could not prevent.

The doors of the New Prison in St George's Fields were burst open, and the prisoners set at liberty.

The prisoners in Clerkenwell were also set at liberty on Tuesday evening.

The Sessions-house in the Old Bailey was last night demolished, but not set on fire, from a consideration that some innocent neighbours might become considerable sufferers.

The house of Mr Cox, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, was yesterday morning stripped of all its furniture, and a bonfire made of it opposite the house.

Mr Akerman's cellars, which were not hurt by the fire, were forced open by the populace yesterday; some of them drank very freely of rum, brandy, wine, and beer, which they found in them.

The officers of the city militia were all convened in Guildhall yesterday morning; but several members of the Common Council waited on the Lord Mayor, and remonstrated very warmly against calling out the trained bands.

About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a very large body attacked Earl Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square, the furniture of which took them a long time destroying. In this employment they were sometimes disturbed by a detachment of horse and foot soldiers, who appeared, and retired again, till another party came to the spot, attended by a Justice, who ordered the men to fire. This being done, they killed six men and a woman, besides dangerously wounding several others. After this the people set the house on fire, when two engines arriving, the firemen refused to play till the soldiers were removed. This being complied with, the people would not suffer them to play till it was reduced to ashes, but did not hinder them from playing on Mr Baron Hotham's house, which was thus preserved.

The flames in Bloomsbury-square on Tuesday night consumed, amongst other valuable articles, the note-books, to the amount of 200, of Lord Mansfield, in his Lordship's hand-writing, which are an irreparable loss to the gentlemen of the bar.

Lord Mansfield's loss in the demolition of his house in Bloomsbury-square, is estimated at 30,000 l. Every book of his valuable library, which cost him 10,000 l. was burnt, among which were a collection of the choicest manuscripts ever known in the possession of an individual; his fine collection of pictures flayed the same fate.

Lord and Lady Mansfield escaped but a few minutes through a back door, before the rioters broke open and entered the house.

The people on Tuesday night attempted to enter Downing-street, to attack Lord North's house; but were prevented by a strong party of horse, who had about them, and made many repent of the rashness of their proceedings.

All yesterday morning, the people, violently intoxicated with the wines and spirituous liquors they had plundered from the several houses they had destroyed, employed themselves in re-attacking the shell of Sir George Saxe's house in Leicester-square, the Public-office in Bow-street, and Mr Maberley's house in Little Queen-street.

Yesterday morning a number of people went to the house of Mr Malby, a silk-weaver in Moorfields, destroyed all his furniture, and pulled his house down to the ground.

Yesterday afternoon a number of persons went to the house of Mr Charlton, a chymist, in Coleman-street, and threw all the furniture out of the windows, which they carried away in carts to Moorfields and burnt, and afterwards pulled the inside of the house down. The horse and foot were sent for, but came too late to be of any service.

Lord Petre's house, in Park-lane, is destroyed.

Justice Wilnot's office, in Woodhip-street, Shoreditch, is burnt to the ground; as is also his dwelling-house, at Bethnal-green.

Five companies of foot are stationed within the Royal Exchange, to prevent an attack upon the bank; and the public offices adjacent.

Sir John Fielding's house, in Bow-street being demolished last Tuesday night by the populace, prevented any public business being transacted there yesterday; neither were there any judicial proceedings in any of the offices of the liberties of Westminster, the prisoners in the several prisons being liberated the night before by the populace.

The swearing in of the Grand Inquest, which was to have been done yesterday in the Court of King's Bench, was postponed on account of the absence of Lord Mansfield, who did not attend, there being but one Judge present, little business was done, and all the Courts in Westminster-hall were up by twelve o'clock.

Seven battalions of militia marched into Hyde-park yesterday afternoon, where they immediately encamped.

A large detachment of the Hampshire militia are doing duty at the President Lord Bathurst's house in Piccadilly.

A detachment of the militia is posted at the Lord Chancellor's

house in Great Ormond-street, to protect his Lordship (who is still very ill) from the licentious attacks of the mob.

At ten last night a detachment from the Northumberland militia entered London, and paraded about Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, &c.

A considerable body of the military are doing duty at Lambeth Palace, to protect the Archbishop from the resentment of the populace. This morning upwards of 3000 soldiers arrived in town from different parts of the country.

Orders were yesterday sent to Woolwich for several pieces of cannon to be sent immediately to the Bank, to guard that important place.

It is reported, that advices are received of riots in Lancashire, Cornwall, Devonshire, and Wilts, and also of the pulling down a Papist's chapel at Bury.

Several of the rioters yesterday made a forcible entry into an ironmonger's shop in Holborn, and compelled him to deliver up to them all the iron crows and bars in his shop, under fear of having his house set on fire, or pulled down.

A light horseman, falling from his horse in pursuit of one of the principal rioters on Tuesday night, in Bloomsbury-square, had his skull fractured by the populace, and almost immediately expired.

The flames from Mr Langdale's distillery were so amazingly fierce, that they communicated in an instant to Bernard's Inn, and burnt down several sets of chambers.

At the Royal Exchange, and about the Mansion-house, the conflict between the soldiers and the populace was very severe. Numbers of the latter having collected themselves there with a view, as is said, of attempting the Bank, a large body of troops having been previously assembled for its protection, they fired repeated volleys upon the people, many of whom were killed.

In a paltry cook's in this part of the town, thirteen persons lay dead this morning; in the Fleet-market were three more, and two on Black Friars Bridge. Besides these many more are this morning reported to be lying dead in various parts of the town killed, by over-drinking.

A party of the rioters went yesterday to Caen Wood, in order to pull down Lord Mansfield's house; but the militia kept so good a guard, and received them with so much firmness, that they thought proper to desist.

Many noble and other families were employed all yesterday and last night, in removing most of their valuable effects, expecting their houses to fall a sacrifice to the ungovernable fury of the mob.

About fifty of the rioters were killed last night in different parts of the town, and a much greater wounded. It is hoped from the measures which are now taken to quell the tumults, that a speedy stop will be put to any future riot, and no more lives be lost.

To prevent any new attack upon the Poultry Compter, a notice in writing was posted up early yesterday evening, on each side, informing that the rioters confined there the day before had been discharged by order of the Lord Mayor.

Guildhall and King-street, with the avenues leading to them, looked yesterday like an encampment, being all of them mostly covered with straw, and strongly guarded with troops.

At the Bank too, besides the soldiery, three pieces of cannon were planted in the court-yard, to repel any attacks upon it.

Mr Justice Willes's coachman, in going to Westminster, gave them some offence; upon which, without ceremony, they took the judge out of the coach, and rolled him in the dirt.

The damage done by the populace since last Friday, is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 l.

Lord George Gordon passed through Fleet-street, about eight o'clock on Tuesday night, the horses being taken off, and his carriage drawn by the people.

It appears, by every manoeuvre of the rioters, that Lord George Gordon is but a mere tool in the business; the real cause lies much deeper, and they are supported with money to carry on their ruinous measures.

Yesterday a certain Nobleman went to the Queen's Palace in a private coach, with the blinds drawn up, and sending out for one of the pages, desired him to go to a Great Personage, and request the honour of an audience, which is said to have been declined; but that Lord Stormont, who was at that time closeted with his Majesty, went down to him, and conversed with him for some time.

Colonel C——, sitting by a certain popular young Nobleman, his relation, in the House of C—— on Tuesday last, and hearing the people riotously attempting to break in, thus calmly addressed him:—"Don't imagine, Lord G——, that you shall escape in the wild uproar that is likely to ensue; for, by G——, the moment the first rioter enters the door of this assembly, that instant will I run you through the body!" This sentence, delivered with a determined emphasis, had a very visible effect on the mind of the other.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a great number of disorderly persons have assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many acts of treason and rebellion, having made an assault on the goal of Newgate, set loose the prisoners confined therein, and set fire to and destroyed the said prison; and whereas houses are now pulling down in several parts of our cities of London and Westminster, and liberties thereof, and fires kindled for consuming the materials and furniture of the same, whereby it is become absolutely necessary to use the most effectual means to quiet such disturbances, to preserve the lives and properties of individuals, and to restore the peace of the country; We therefore, taking the same into our most serious consideration, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby strictly charging and exhorting all our loving subjects to preserve the peace, and to keep themselves, their servants, and their apprentices, quietly within their respective dwellings, to the end that all well-disposed persons may avoid those mischiefs which the continuance of such riotous proceedings may bring upon the guilty: And as it is necessary, from the circumstances before-mentioned, to employ the military force, with which we are by law intrusted, for the immediate suppression of such rebellious and traitorous attempts, now making against the peace and dignity of our crown, and the safety of the lives and properties of our subjects, we have therefore issued the most direct and effectual orders to all our officers, by an immediate exertion of their utmost force, to repress the same, of which all persons are to take notice.

Given at our Court of St James's, the seventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

God save the King.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, June 7.

"Admiral Sir Thomas Pye has shifted his flag on board the Heart of Oak armed ship, as the fleet is now upon sailing."

"The signals for all Captains to go on board their ships is now flying on board Admiral Geary's ship, the Commander in Chief, and is supposed they will put to sea this afternoon."

The East-India fleet, which sailed on Sunday from Spit-head, passed by Plymouth on Tuesday last, all well.

The Montreal man of war, taken by two French ships of the line, near Malaga, in June last, is said to be lately retaken by two Mahon privateers, and carried to that island.

Bank Stock, 4 per cent, 31 per cent, 3 per cent, 3 per cent, Long Ann, Anno 1777, Ditto 1778, Long Light, South Sea S

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PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 8.	
Bank Stock, 110.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 182 1/2 a 1/2.	Ditto New Ann. 59 1/2.
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3 1/2 per cent. 175 1/2 a 3/4.	India Stock, 148.
3 per cent. con. 60 1/2 a 3/4.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 58 1/2 a 59 1/2.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. 172 1/2.	Navy Bills, 119.
Long Ann. 162.	Lott. Tick. 13 1/2.
Ann. 1777, shut.	Script. 74 1/2 a 3/4.
Ditto 1778, 12 9-16ths.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, shut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 8.
 "Never did this capital see a night so horrid as the last, since that dreadful one in which it was reduced to ashes. Nothing but fires struck the eye; nor could the horror arising from them be equalled by any thing but the dreadful discharge of musquetry in every quarter of the city. The persevering obstinacy of the mob was scarcely to be overcome, for the necessity of firing upon them did not cease till near four o'clock in the morning. The object that the mob had originally in view is now totally changed. They seemed at first to wish only for a repeal of the Popish bill; but without waiting for the issue of their petition to Parliament, they soon began to burn the Popish chapels. Next they directed their fury against the houses of those who had been active in apprehending the incendiaries, who had been taken into custody for firing the chapels. Then, as if conscious that they deserved imprisonment, they resolved to put it out of the power of the laws to confine them; they therefore destroyed the prisons. The head of the criminal law was formidable to men who had violated to a capital degree the laws of their country; and, for that reason, they endeavoured to murder Lord Mansfield; but failing in that object, they wreaked their vengeance on his house, which they destroyed, together with his well-chosen library and paintings. Having done all this with impunity, and consequently deeming themselves too great for the law, they became legislators, and in an instant set all the combined debtors in the capital at liberty, and made a proviso that they should not be recommitted, by destroying every place to which they could be committed. The houses of the Roman Catholics next fixed their attention, and they reduced to ashes as many of them as they could discover; one of them in particular, a Mr Langdale, an eminent distiller, a gentleman of the most amiable character, is supposed to have lost little short of 100,000l. Their rage did not stop here; they totally lost sight of religion, refinement, and policy, and erected the standard of dissipation. Among the various houses that are still doomed to fall by fire, is one belonging to a Mr Evans, whose sole crime is his being so far connected with the Royal family, as to be hair-dresser to her Majesty. This morning he received a notice in form, that at night his house should be consumed by fire. It is no wonder that lawyers should be dreadful to men who have committed the most daring crimes; and therefore it is not to be wondered at that they have vowed the destruction of the Inns of Court. The Middle Temple was attacked last night; but the students had previously armed themselves, and, supported by a party of the Northumberland militia, consisting of 20 men and an officer, they made so steady an appearance, that they mob, after having broke a panel in the gate, thought proper to retire.

"This night, both Temples are, in arms; the gates are barricaded, and the whole wears the appearance of a fortress in time of war; so that should the rioters presume to renew their attack and support it, it must necessarily be a bloody one.
 "Dreadful as is the state of London, yet the greatness of the danger, and the general apprehensions, have made the people not only submit to it, but submit also with pleasure; for the mob acting without any fixed principle or real object, might probably make it a crime in a man that he wore a particular colour of a coat; and in consequence of that, might take it into their heads to burn down his house for it. The people, therefore, are anxious to see the riotous mob by any means. The Westminster Volunteers have therefore turned out this night to assist the military. In a word, this is likely to be a bloody night; and armed as Government is by the arrival of several regiments, it is not to be expected that the riot, as it very probably will, it will be too great for any force to quell.
 "Parliament have thought proper not to debate while the tumult subsists; the House of Commons, therefore, met this day three hours earlier than usual, for no other purpose than to adjourn to Monday evening the 10th inst.

Extract of another letter from London, June 8.
 "We are now, thank God, likely to sleep in peace, which has not been the case these three nights. The mob got to the great height they did, merely by the division of opinions in our Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and nothing like vigour or spirit being resolved upon; but, thank God, last night, (Wednesday) the military, both light-horse and foot, came among us, with orders, from St James's, to shoot every person that was found riotous. They first came and surrounded the Bank, (where there was really no attempt ever made) Mansion-house, and Royal Exchange. While they were there, news was brought, about ten o'clock, that the mob had entered a pastry cook's three doors off the Mansion-house. The light-horse drew up before it, and not finding the rioters inclined to desert, they fired upon them in the house, killed five of them, and took six prisoners. They were then very quiet for an hour, till near twelve o'clock, when a reinforcement of the mob came from Newgate to the assistance of their vanquished friends; but a few more shot soon damped their spirits, and no more firing was heard after. This day, the military from all quarters, came into the city, and every place where they could be properly situated was filled with them. The Bank, inside and out, was full of foot and light-horse; and the Royal Exchange is full of horses and men, upon straw, like a stable-yard, where they are very comfortably entertained, and well used. The full efforts of the military on the mob were not seen till noon today. All morning, they were carrying their wounded men to the first surgeon, whose house they very daringly bent till the wounded were dressed; but, about noon their wounded men were going bleeding through the streets. This evening, the military took possession of St Paul's Church; and immediately the Aldermen summoned the ward, who voted each man a pound of meat and bread, with two pints of porter a-day, as long as they chose to stay in the ward among us. Parties of horse have been patrolling the streets ever since noon. And now the face of things are totally changed. Not a blue cockade is to be seen, and no boys hallooing No Popery. There is here and there some melancholy instance of the mob suffering from their obduracy; but matters were come to such a pass, that it was necessary some such measures should be taken.

"This evening at six, they began to pull down the remains of Old Newgate, where there are still some cellars full of beer, belonging to the tap-house; but they had not well begun, when the military was with them, took about thirty of them prisoners, which they lodged safe in the Countess, where the military guards them. The most extraordinary thing of all was, one of the mob attempting to set fire to it, was seized by the mob themselves, who immediately got a rope about his neck, to hang him over the next sign-post; but, some of the mob, considering, finding he was in liquor, prevailed on them to desert. He was, however, safely lodged with the military, by the mob themselves.

"Two of the men that were to be hanged this day surrendered themselves to the military last night, and they are now in the Savoy Prison, till their fate is determined upon. In all probability, they will save their lives.

"Many of the poor debtors have lost their all, and are turned out of their bread. They are begging about the streets. Just now a second parcel of rioters are gone to safe custody. They were the shabbiest dogs that can be imagined; and the military, without tying them, or any fear of rescue, just surrounded them, and they went as peaceably to prison as if the mob had never been uppermost.

"When the mob had done with Lord Mansfield's house, they went round every house in the neighbourhood, and insisted upon money, which they had at every house, more or less. But two of our newspapers to-day say, they refused money every where.

"Last night, at seven o'clock, when it was first known that a proclamation for military law was resolved in Council, a patriotic Alderman harangued in the Court of Aldermen half an hour on the infringement of the constitution, by suffering the military to be in the city; and asserted, that the Sheriffs ought to be indicted for every life that was lost. The city was then on fire in four places, three of them in his own ward.

"P. S. None of the news-printers here durst insert in their papers, as yet, these facts. You must not therefore be surprised to see their accounts rather favourable to the mob than otherwise."

Extract of another letter from London, June 8.
 "Lord George Gordon went, on Wednesday, in person to three different places where the tumults were subsiding, to harangue the multitude, and to exhort them to a peaceable and loyal deportment. He stood for a considerable time amidst the soldiery in Coleman-street with one of the London Sheriffs, who also spoke to the people on the same subject; but all was without effect. Mr Sheriff Pugh accompanied Lord George Gordon to two other tumultuous meetings in Moorfields, but without being able to pacify the people. Several merchants requested Lord George Gordon to sign a paper, setting forth that they were Protestants, and friends to the repeal, by way of a protection and security against any insult or attacks on their houses or property. "Government have acted with singular, perhaps, with commendable moderation with regard to the present tumults in London and Westminster. They did not attempt even to show the military, till the measure became absolutely necessary; and when they yesterday exercised the prerogative of the Crown, by putting the two cities under martial law, the soldiers were privately instructed to try every lenient method of dispersing the mobs that paraded the streets, and only when they would not retire in consequence of admonition and persuasion to fire upon them.

"This day, there was a Council held at Lord Stormont's; the Lord President, and many of the Privy and Cabinet Council were present; it sat upwards of four hours, and broke up about five o'clock.

"There was no drawing-room, nor any State business done this day at St James's, but their Majesties came from Kew to the Queen's Palace, and are to remain there till the present disorders and outrages subside.

"This day, the Sheriff of London waited on his Majesty, at the Queen's House, with a message from the Lord Mayor, desiring further assistance of troops, to protect the public buildings, as well as the property of individuals, from the fury of the rioters.

"This morning died, Mr Francis Newbery, bookseller, the corner of Ludgate-street."

Extract of another letter from London, June 8.
 "Notwithstanding the tremendous appearance of last night, and the horrid menaces of the mob, we have the satisfaction to observe, that every thing now wears the face of returning reason. The whole capital is in arms. This precaution of the inhabitants, we hope, will now be found unnecessary; but it is to be lamented that such a method was not adopted earlier. Many lives, and many hundred thousand pounds worth of property might have been saved.

"The mob last night might have been dispersed with the utmost facility, if the military had attended. But every thing then seemed deserted, except mischief. The circumstances of the times are, however, at last changed, and it is now near twelve o'clock, and nothing has yet presented itself that is likely again to disturb our repose."

"We are hopeful our correspondent's conjecture, of every thing wearing the appearance of quietness taking place in London, has been just, as there are letters in town which mention, that the military had express orders to take no prisoners, but to put every one to death who persisted to disturb the peace of the City.

"By other letters we learn, that forty of the rioters had been committed to the Tower.

"This day, the Exchequer term commenced, and, to-morrow the Court of Session will sit down."

"This day, the 10th regiment of dragoons, commanded by General Sir John Mordaunt, was reviewed at Inveresk, near Musselburgh, by his Excellency General Mackay. The regiment made a very fine appearance, and went through their several evolutions much to the satisfaction of the General, and to a very genteel and numerous concourse of spectators.

"At the present crisis it may not be improper to lay before our readers the following clause of the act 11th Geo. IV. cap. 5. against tumults and disorders upon pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions, or other addresses, to his Majesty or the Parliament: "Whereas it hath been found by sad experience, that tumultuous and other disorderly soliciting of hands, by private persons, to petitions, complaints, remonstrances, and declarations, and other addresses to the King, &c. have been made use of to further the ends of faction and sedition, and to bring into power, to the violation of the public peace; and that there has been a great means of the late unhappy wars, confusions, and calamities, in the nation: For preventing the like mischiefes for the future, be it enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever shall, from and after the 1st of August 1661, solicit, labour, or procure the getting of hands, or other consent, of any persons above the number of twenty or more, to any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, or other address to the King, or both or either House of Parliament, for alteration of matters established by law in church or state, unless the matter thereof have been first consented unto and ordered by three or more justices of the county, or by the major part of the grand jury of the county, or division of the county, where the same matter shall arise, at their public assizes, or general quarter sessions; or if arising in London, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Council assembled; and that no person or persons whatsoever shall repair to his Majesty, or both or either of the Houses of Parliament, upon pretence of presenting or delivering any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other address, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, nor at any one time with above the number of ten persons, upon pain of incurring a penalty not exceeding the sum of 100l. in money, and three months imprisonment without bail or mainprize, for every offence; which offence to be prosecuted at the Court of King's Bench, or at the assizes or general quarter sessions, within six months after the offence committed, and proved by two or more credible witnesses."—*Kusthead's Statutes at Large*, vol. 3, p. 208.

Leith Shipping, June 10—12.

Elisabeth and Margaret, Primrose, from Alloa, with whisky; Young Maattie, Bloom, from Rotterdam, with flour.
 Dragon, Brodie, from N. Faro, with spirits; Mally, Herd, from Campvere, with ditto, &c.; Betty; Lyle, from ditto, with ditto; Peggy, Allis, from ditto, with ditto, prizes to the Royal George and Royal Charlotte, excise cutters. And a vessel with coals.

Robert, Strong, for Lerwick, with goods; Peggie and Hobel, Houston, for Kirkwall, with ditto; Jean, Gray, for Fraserburgh, with ditto.—Wind, S. E.

PRINTING.

THE COPARTNERY in the PRINTING BUSINESS, for some time past carried on under the firm of CHURNSIDE and WILSON, DISSOLVED at Whitunday last. They return their most sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have been pleased to employ them, and hope for the continuance of their favour to their Successors in the house.—Those indebted to the Company will please pay their accounts to THOMAS CHURNSIDE, at Mr Fleming's Printing-office in the Old Fishmarket close, who has power to receive and discharge the same.

ROBERT WILSON, Junior, the succeeding Partner, continues the PRINTING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the house formerly possessed by the above Company, and has assumed as a Partner, Mrs CATHERINE MUNDELL, Relict of the deceased Mr ROBERT MUNDELL, Printer in Edinburgh, whose friends are earnestly intreated to continue favours, he has hitherto experienced, and for which he returns her most grateful acknowledgements.

Orders addressed to MUNDELL and WILSON, at their Printing-office, foot of the Royal Bank Close, Edinburgh; or to Mrs MUNDELL, at her dwelling-house in the Old Fishmarket, will be speedily and punctually executed.

COACHES and CHARIOTS.

WANTED, to purchase, a few second-hand Coaches, Chariots, and Post Chaises.
 Apply to Peter Wilkie coach and harness maker, Colgate port, Edinburgh; where Coaches and Chariots are made in the most modern and elegant manner. Repairs carefully attended to, and commissions from the country punctually answered.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED, June 9.
 Jenny, McFie, and Jean, McKennie, both for Dublin, with goods.
 SAILED, June 9.
 The Satisfaction arrived ship on a cruise.

THE MEDICINE.

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog.
 Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs William Hill and James Berry, Is sold (by appointment) by

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market. At 5s. 3d. each Bottle, with proper Directions for its Application.

The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequences, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to Animals. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Where may be had,

The following MEDICINES, invented by the late Sir JOHN HILL:

1. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Disorders.

Authors of the highest credit have affirmed, That the Water-dock Root is an absolute and certain cure for the Scurvy; and, perhaps, there never was an instance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Essence is a perfect solution. A tea-spoonful is a sufficient dose. It should be taken twice a-day in a wine glass of water, or, what is still better, in an infusion of the Dock-root itself, where that can be had, which still increases its virtue. It must be continued for a considerable time; and the person should all the while avoid high-seasoned foods, and use moderate exercise. Experience shows, that from this easy method the patient may expect a perfect and lasting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.

2. For the GRAVEL, TINCTURE OF GOLDEN ROD, Price 4s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3s. each bottle.

3. PECTORAL BALM OF HONEY, for the cure of Colds; Coughs; Hoarseness; Catarrhs; Asthmas; Consumptions, &c.

4. VERONICA, or SPERDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE, to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE OF POLYPODY, The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual costiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease, and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palries and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. THE CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy; it softens phlegm, keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

15. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

16. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2s. 6d.

21. The WORM TINCTURE. A few drops of which, taken once or twice a-day, gradually destroy worms; clear the bowels of that slime which give them origin; and strengthen the stomach and intestines, so as to prevent more being produced. Nearly one fifth part of the children born in Britain are killed by worms, or by the diseases they occasion: this physicians well know; and this may be prevented by the medicine now offered to the public, which is perfectly innocent, free from any grain of Mercury, or other metallic preparation, being the simple tincture of an herb used many years in private practice, both in London and Germany, and now first made public. It is sold at 2s. a bottle.

22. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers; and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

23. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small STONES.

24. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.

25. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DYSSENTERY. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions, and has cured multitudes of persons; some in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Where likewise may be had, lately published,

A. N.

ESSAY on the TRUTH of the JEWISH RELIGION.

In this Essay it is shown, that the Israelites were a race people when they first received their religion. It could not, therefore, be their own invention, as it expresses the sublime ideas of the Divine Nature which the most civilized of men are capable of arriving at; but must have been given to them by Revelation.

Likewise, Price 6d.

A Short Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of the late

SIR JOHN HILL.

Knight of the Order of Vasa, in Sweden, and M. D. Author of the Vegetable System, in twenty-six volumes folio; a Natural History of Fossils, folio; Translation of Theophrastus from the Greek, &c. &c.

To the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON

THE Trustees for the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON, merchant in Dunbar, hereby declare, that the whole of the Creditors will, before the 20th day of July next, transmit to Alexander Sawers, or Joseph Forrest, writers in Dunbar, their respective grounds or vouchers of debt, with their oaths on the verity of the same; to be laid before the Trustees, in order that they may fix upon a proper division of the whole or part of the proceeds of the bankrupt estate.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, between the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

L O T I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTCRICEFF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Tauscar, Drumthilly, Clune, and Goukhall: Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the forest lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2 d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is 1. 35269 14 6

L O T II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Weller, Baldrige (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 210 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garyock, Esq.) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and ironstone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main wagon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldrige, and Balnake, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmer and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting wagon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Brucehaven, coal-tolds, ware-house, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Weller Rofyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weller Rofyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The collieries,	L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Weller Rofyth,	1422 18 0
Windylaw and glebe-lands,	100 0 0

Proven value of Lot II. L. 6522 18 10

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running sort, and the Welch or Stone kind without smoke, which sell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chaldron, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first sorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expense, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 fathoms already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skillful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expense. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient wagon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and ironstone grounds, including the estate of Weller Baldrige, and some large feus, is 1000 acres; or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has deep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grass and high condition, may soon advance again, and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-rooms, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200 l. within these few years, nor upon the reserved coal, ironstone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds Sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expense of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

L O T III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlets 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d. Sterling, in money. The barony is payable in kind, or in the option of the vassal, by the fair-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammass, old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 22 s. 6 d. a boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 6 l. 5 s. only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu-duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be exposed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upset prices, and subject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass-inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 81 Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 22 s. 6 d. a boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26

Carried forward, L. 1698 18 4

Brought forward, L. 1698 17 4

falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 8 s. 3 d. 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is

III. James Allison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 61 falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 41 acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 2 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, and is

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 450 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 31 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 21 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, and is

These two last parcels are intended to be set up together, as the large one has a servitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Walker's late Feu, with various houses thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 1 rood 11 falls. Gross rent 36 l. 11 s. feu-duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l. 7 s. 4 d. to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is

VII. William Finlayson's late Feu, with two new houses thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a year, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 23 l. feu-duty 4 l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 17 years purchase, and is

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, and is

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 1-12th; to be set up at 16 years purchase, and is

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4 l. 3 s. 5 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 1-12th; to be set up at 16 years purchase, and is

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4604 13 7

L O T IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all most substantially built and elegantly finished, to be set up in the under-mentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 13 rooms, with many closets and other conveniences, all light and well aired. There are besides several neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with vents. The principal storey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water closet.

There are several convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering within the stair, which has a door also to Allan's Close; together with a large shop in the first storey, consisting of two fire rooms and a light closet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upset price

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, consisting of several apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the east wing, possessed by Messrs Stewart and Stoddart, on a lease to Whitfriday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upset price

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitfriday 1782; rent 23 l. 1 s. upset price

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the south-east corner of the Court, possessed by Peter Mathieson, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 19 s. upset price

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly possessed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s. 1 s. upset price

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, possessed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upset price

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, possessed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upset price

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmost, formerly possessed by Bailie Grievie, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upset price

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceding, lately possessed by Mayellstone and Company; rent 11 l.; upset price

N. B. This and the five before mentioned shops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Close.

X. A SHOP, the first storey entering from the passage into the court on the east side, possessed by Bailie Torry; rent 8 l.; price

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two interlochs entering from the high street, possessed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a lease to Whitfriday 1784; rent 30 l.; upset price

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the east wing entering from Allan's Close, consisting of a kitchen, a large room, and several closets, lately possessed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upset price

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Close, lately possessed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermid; rent 7 l. upset price

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly possessed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderson; rent 8 l. upset price

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 6 0

L O T V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Rofyth, and county of Fife, for 98 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Messrs Abraham Newton of Currie hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

The proven value and upset price of which is 230 l.

L O T VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and thire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108 l. 17 s. 4 d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of the same, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen by the hands of Messrs John Callender deputy clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estates at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifehire; and Alexander Mann gardener on the fourth side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 15th day of June next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased Lady Diana Middleton.

A Large and Commodious HOUSE in Nicolson's Street, consisting of a ground or under story, two upper floors, and garrets. The dining-room, on the first floor, is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high. Behind the house is a court of offices, with stables, coach-house, wash-house, well, and other conveniences, together with a large area for a garden. This subject pays a ground-rent, or yearly feu-duty, of 4 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling.

ALSO, The House, Offices, Gardens, and Parks of DRUMHEUGH, lying within a short mile of Edinburgh. From its beautiful site, on the banks of the Water of Leith, and the varied prospects which it commands, it is esteemed among the most elegant villas in this country. The grounds consist of about 264 Scots acres, all inclosed, holding fee of the Magistrates of Edinburgh and Governor of Heriot's Hospital, without the royalty, and pay, at a medium, about 1 l. Sterling per acre of feu duty.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet; and the premises will be shown by the servants residing in the houses.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

L O T I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others, there belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to

Which, at 25 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

The free proven mill-rent of said lands is

Which, at 14 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

Total free rent,

Total upset price of the lands and barony of Clerkington,

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 550 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the county. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret floors. The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mill, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expense, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecot-stair, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition. Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tackman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will fit at their former, if not an advanced rent. This estate, about nine years ago sold for 1400 l. above the present upset price.

L O T II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tynron, and county of Dumfries.

The total gross rent of these lands is

And, after all deductions, the upset price thereof, stock, and teind put thereon by the Lords is,

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 l. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

L O T III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is

Which, at 13 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

If not fold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blacklock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is

Which, at 13 years purchase, the Lords price, amounts to

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase as above, is

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase, as above, is

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase is

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase amounts to

Total upset price of the urban tenements,

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrally situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned require to be seen, and, together with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen by the hands of Thomas Bruce deputy clerk of Session, or of James Somerville writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wishing information as to other particulars may apply.